

FRIDAY, MAY 15. 1741

THE *Craftsman* of this Day is written in the old hectoring Style, in order to impose Things for undoubted Truths upon the Reader, which are absolutely incapable of Proof; and therefore if they cannot be thus rammed down the Throat of the Nation, there is an End of them. The Arguments of the *Craftsman* lie in a narrow Compass, and are resolved into a few great Men, mighty Lovers of Liberty, who will not suffer their Opinions to be even by those to whom they appeal. It is upon proper Occasions they will afford their Colour of Argument, that they may have to say in Defence of themselves; but who reads to examine this, even at the Time of Election, will be called a Blockhead and a Rascal: Such is the Impartiality of these People, and their Disposition to come at Truth, let it serve what will. If the People are disposed to have Tutors, they are ready to acquaint them with the Will of the Squire his Master; but if they judge themselves, and go a contrary Road, the same words are ready to accuse them of Corruption, tho' nothing more of the Matter, than that they would not be corrupted by themselves. These profound Politicians mighty Concern, Writers in the *Gazetteer* are everlastingly talking of the Treaty of Utrecht. I do not wonder at it. The Author of that Treaty, who has been, and still is, some Director of their Councils, must naturally be at the Mention of it; because the Scheme of which he would now be thought to promote, that the one is remember'd, he can never hope to be receiv'd. But if once the Nation could be taught, not that the Treaty of Utrecht was a good one, but that it was not a very bad one, its Effects are no longer felt, then he might think of making new Treaties for us, and of completing in the Decline of his Life, the Scheme he was embarked in, in the Middle of

are likewise many Gentlemen who are very late Treaties, that were warm Friends to that, probably these People may not care to have it mentioned. There is such a manifest Absurdity Folks roaring To-day for the Support of the Austria, who were in former Days apprehensive of the Wealth and Power of this Nation would be drained in supporting that House. There is, I think so strange and irrational in this Conduct, cannot wonder it should make People touchy to it, and whose Title to Patriotism can never till the Treaty of Utrecht is buried in Oblivion. Is all this to us? If the Treaty of Utrecht really Source of all that Treating which follow'd it, these People do not deny, and if it was the necessity of those Steps of which they complain, which they can never disprove, why may not we say the Answer is easy; because this overturns their lays the Saddle upon the right Horse, and justifies Ministry at the Expence of those who would be, and then involve us in a new Circle of Alliances. The Matter of Elections it is the same Thing, the are passionately exhorted to make a free Choice that is of the Candidates they recommend. All Recommendations are scandalous and infamous; but one of Squire D'Anvers's Masters hath an Influence any Borough, or an Ascendancy over a Gentleman, he does not fail to exert it to the very utmost for all Things are fair, just, and honourable, that by the Patriots; tho' strip them of that Name, and these Practices are direct Invasions of the Liberty of the Subject, and manifestly tend to make a Party of the Representatives of the People, but of this is so clear, that Words cannot make it so; and if Mr. D'Anvers should say this is a just Suggestion, he might have a Chance to be believ'd by those who know nothing of the Matter, but certainly laugh'd at by those who do. Attachment to Truth and to the Interests of the Nation are not, in the Judgment of the Patriots, sufficient Recommendations to the Choice of their

Electors, is evident from the Pains that has been taken to exclude Persons from Seats in Parliament whose Abilities are allow'd, whose Integrity is unquestion'd, and of whom there is no Suspicion but one, viz. that they will not follow their Leaders, and go the dead Lengths of the Patriots Privy Council, will not be perhaps for arbitrary Motions, or vote an accumulative Charge made good, where there is not the least Appearance of Evidence. If a Disposition like this is requisite to give a Man a Title to the Choice of his Fellow Burgesses or Citizens, it is easy to perceive what all those pathetic Exhortations drive at, which have so long employ'd the Press, and cost the Patriot Scribes so much Pains, as on the one hand to promote, so on the other to conceal their Purpose.

One would imagine from their Manner of acting, that they either were possessed or thought themselves possessed of some Secret, which enabled them to discover other Peoples Intentions and conceal their own. Look into their Addresses to the Freeholders and other Electors, and you meet with nothing but Satyr on Attempts to violate the Freedom of Elections by Threats or Promises, and Panegyrics on Moderation and leaving all things to the Peoples Choice. Look to their Behaviour, you see nothing like it. In Elections to Parliament, nay in all other Elections, they have Recourse without Scruple to all the Methods of Influence which can be imagined, even to that of treating the Wives of Electors that Men may be henpeck'd into Patriotism; and then for the Craft necessary for intriguing with returning Officers, no body can come near them, either for Address in Management, or Boldness in defending it. Whatever their Circumstances require, they do; and if they find themselves in the wrong afterwards, plead the Rectitude of their Intentions, as a sufficient Justification of their Conduct. If other People were to act in this Manner, their Journals would ring with it, their Chiefs would talk in a very high Strain in the most August Assemblies, and their Mobs be taught to shout, To your Tents, O Israel!

This Arrogance in the Heads of the Party begets that Insolence, which distinguishes in so remarkable a Manner their Scribblers. Let any Man but dip into To day's *Craftsman*, and see what Airs the Author of that Paper gives himself. When he digests his Thoughts under the Form of Letters, his Sauciness admits some Excuse, because we cannot say positively from whom it comes; but for Mr. D'Anvers, it is by no means his Province to treat his Antagonists with such Haughtiness. That he has chang'd his Opinion in Politicks more than once; that he has praised and abused the same Persons at different times; and that he offered his Service to those whom he abuses at present; are no Secrets. In short, whoever has a mind to be perfectly acquainted with his Principles and Practices, in regard to Publick Affairs, may meet with thorough Information from the Secretary of State's Office. Then again, as to the Virtues of his private Life, his Orthodox Notions in Religion, his Zeal for the Church, and his flaming Affection for the Clergy, why, he has a whole University to vouch for him. In point of Interest too, he is the modestest and least expensive Man in the World, and would write gratis, but that he wanted Money to relieve his Printer in the King's Bench, to whom his extensive Charity, and undeserved Good-nature, was such as all the World saw with Amusement.

On the Word of this illustrious Person, ought not the Nation implicitly to rely; can better Authority be either desired or expected? To what Purpose then do some idle Writers in the *Gazetteer*, like some other idle People in another Place, demand Proof, Evidence, Testimony, and such Stuff? Is there not the *Craftsman's* Assertion? Are Patriots to be bound by the ordinary Forms, and common Rules of Equity and Justice? that would be a fine thing indeed. No, no, whenever the Parliament or the People are appeal'd to, such Niceties are not to be regarded. The Word of the warm Squire ought to be taken by the former, and a Column or two of his Secretary's Writing should be sufficient with the latter, for this plain, strong, and unanswerable Reason, that if this wont do, there is nothing else to be had. They can no more make it appear that the Men they bate is guilty of any thing they lay to his Charge, than they can prove that the late Parliament was not dissolved, which they vouch'd would never come to pass; so great was their Honesty, or so good their Intelligence.

Saturday May 9.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, May 13. Wind N. E. In the Downs his Majesty's Ships Lenox, Folkestone, and Feverham.

LONDON, May 14.

Yesterday came on the Election of Knights of the Shire for the County of Middlesex; the Candidates were Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. William Pultney, Esq; and Henry Barker, Esq; when the two former were elected by a considerable Majority.

Yesterday dy'd at his House in Long-ditch, Westminster, Mr. Ferrest, an eminent Silk dyer and a Captain of the Westminster Militia.

Yesterday died, aged 52, Samuel Clarke, Esq; an eminent Turkey Merchant of this City, at his House in Chartreuse square. He was Son of Sir Samuel Clarke, Kt. who was Sheriff in 1713, in the Mayoralty of Sir Richard Hoare, Kt.

On Sunday last was married at Stepney Church Capt. Norris Goddard to Miss Elizabeth Chilton, a young Lady of 10,000l. Fortune.

Yesterday Mary Frost, otherwise Carpenter, otherwise Cochran, was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell by Col. De Veil, as an idle, disorderly Person, going about with seditious Letters to several Persons of Quality to obtain Charity, by means of which she got some considerable Sums to herself.

As was Thomas Meek to Newgate by the same Gentleman, for stealing a great Quantity of Wearing-Apparel.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when twenty-two Persons were try'd, of whom two were capitally convicted, viz.

Elizabeth Bennet, for the Murder of her Bastard-Child; and

John Lopton, for breaking the House of Matthew Wheeler.

Fifteen were cast for Transportation, and Five acquitted.

It having been inserted very positively in some Papers, the Mermaid, James, from Sicily, and the London Post, Russell, from Gallipoly, were taken by the Spaniards; and there being no Foundation for the same but what is contain'd in the following Letter from Capt. Whitewood of the Zant, dated at Lisbon the 23d past, O. S. we think it proper to publish the same, and submit it to our Readers.

"Our Arrival at Gibraltar was the 23d ult. with the Wind Westerly, and there remained for want of a fair Wind till the 30th, and then came out in Company with 8 Sail of English Men of War under the Command of Commodore Martin, in order to cruise off Cadiz. Likewise came out with us the Mermaid Snow, Capt James, from Leocoto with Corn for Lisbon; but at 12 o'Clock at Night, being then in the Middle of the Gut, the Wind took us Westerly, and all the Ships before Daylight were drove to the Eastward of Gibraltar, and we likewise; and were 2 Days before we could get into Gibraltar again. The 6th instant in the Morning the Wind came to the Eastward, I was resolved not to wait for the Men of War, so got under Sail directly, as did the Mermaid Snow, and likewise the London Post, Capt. Russel, which came from Gallipoly bound for London; and about an Hour after we got under Sail, and in the Gutt, the Commodore fired a Gun, which I took to be a Signal for the Ships to unmoor, but we kept on, and all three got out of the Gut that Night; and the 8th instant at 6 in the Morning we saw 13 Sail of Vessels, 10 of which we took for Men of War, being N. N. E. of us, going afore the Wind S. W. by W. we at the same Time going away N. W. by W. Three of these Ships standing down directly for us, we made all the Sail we could and stood to the Southward from them; at 8 o'Clock lost Sight of them, supposing them to have gone on their Course, so we went on our Course again, and at 3 in the Afternoon we saw 7 Sail in the N. E. Haw'd on a Wind again, and stood S. S. E. till 8 at Night, the Wind being all this Time Easterly: At 8 o'Clock tack, and stood to the Norward, and at Daylight in the Morning, which was the 9th, we saw the same Ships again in 2 Squadrons, about 3 Leagues one from the other; and one of the Squadrons of 5 Sail of large Ships, two Tartanes, and a Schooner, was not above a League and half from us, which surpriz'd us very much, but suppos'd them to be our English Men of War. The before we left Gibraltar had an Account of a Fleet of Ships being ready to sail from Cadiz for the West Indies."

dies, and leaving our Men of War at Gibraltar made me very dubious; and as soon as 'twas clear 3 Ships gave us Chace, at which Capt. James hawl'd on a Wind directly to the Southward, and we kept on directly. One Ship went after Capt. James, and two more came after us and the London Post, as being both together, which I did not like; for I thought to myself, if they were our English Men of War from Gibraltar they very well knew our Ships, so I made all the Sail I could, and told the Captain of the Loudon Post, that if we could get away from them it would be better, let them be what they would: He said they were English Men of War, and he would bring to for fear they should use him ill. They kept firing at us: I told him he might do as he thought fit, but I would not bring to; so he brought to: At the same Time Capt. James was out of Sight to the Southward, and a Ship after him; and at 8 o'Clock one of the Ships shorten'd Sail, to take up the London Post as she was brought to, and when close by her, and brought to, we were about 2 Gunshot off; and as near as I can judge, in about 10 Minutes after the Man of War had brought to, he fir'd again, and made a Signal with a Blue Flag at the Mizzen-topmast Head, at which the other Ship made all the Sail possibly he could after us; when I saw that, I did the same. During the Time I could see the London Post, they kept her in Custody. The Ship kept firing at us every now and then, but I found she came up with me but very little, and had English Colours out; but I was resolv'd not to bring to till had been forc'd. He continu'd chasing me till Sun-set, which then I judg'd to be from the other Ship 25 Leagues, we steering sundry Courses, as found our Ship went best: At Sun-set he fir'd a Shot at us, and left off Chace, and hawl'd the Wind: I kept on till 8 o'Clock at Night, and then steer'd away my Course, and saw nothing more of him, and arriv'd here the 19th instant."

"P. S. As yet no Appearance of Capt. James, so now conclude that the Ships were Spaniards."

12 gh Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 11 12	Evening 11 38
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Bank Stock 142 1-4th. India 163. South Sea 104 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 112 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 101 3-4ths to 102. Seven per Cent. Loan 99. Five per Cent. ditto 80. Royal Assurance 93 3-4ths. London Assurance 11 3-8ths to 1 half. African 10. India Bonds 41. 18 s. to 19 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 51. 5 s. Prem. New Salt Orders 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 111 1-half.

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By EDWARD YARDLEY, B. D.

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Afflicted with any Species of the Palsy,

or other NERVOUS DECAYS

NEVER

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PALESIAS, and PARALYTIC DISORDERS

of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies

found adequate to those pertinacious Disorders: One

casioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts

cerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign

liar to, and effectual for the Palsy, and all other

Complaints now reigning, which after he had

vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and

surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure

Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous

he permitted it to be made publick for a general

to those labouring under these miserable Afflictions

know where to meet with a safe and most

which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with

and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Day, highly

able to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach)

as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates

prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients

all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Trembling

Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or

Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; so

though these Diseases have been of many Years

whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, long

ing, or any other Cause; for it performs all that

wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, ex-

rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Copious-

the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Cir-

'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases

Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and repairs

Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews,

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the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous

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HERE is certainly something extremely taking in that indirect Manner of Teaching which is the Essence of *Fable* and *Allegory*. Amongst the Eastern Nations the Criticks tell us this Method of Instructing first appeared; and there it remains to this Day in the highest Credit. Here in the

more knowing, the more polite we grow, by much we grow of this Kind of Writing. This Liking would not, perhaps, be so received if plainly set down, and therefore since I have the History of *Allegory*, I will deliver it in a

Days of *Levi's XIII.* there was a certain Father about Court, whose Name was Father

He derived his Reputation rather from *Hu- man Eloquence*: And having once made a Sermon before his Majesty, without any visible Im-

on his Audience, he laid himself down on his back and pretended to be fast asleep. After some

to make him wake, up he starts: 'I have

Sir, said he, turning to the King, a Dream

your Hearing: I saw just now a beautiful

Woman without a Veil. To avoid Temptation

(for who is always sure of Resisting) I bid her

draw, or be cover'd. Why, said the smiling,

TRUTH. Go, go then, cry'd I, and slide on

Veil, for Truth undisguis'd must never appear

Sight of Kings.' The Preacher might have

is not agreeable to Man. As Truth resembles

many Respects, so in this, that it is frequently

ing for our Eyes, and dazzles instead of directing

which is one great Cause why we are willing to

the Cloud of *Allegory*, or the Shade of *Fable*.

not only Men of high Rank, but also Men of

Temper who will not endure naked Truth,

before such as have to do with them, are obliged

Recourse to these Inventions to qualify those

ations they think themselves obliged to give

Hence, I conceive, this Manner of conveying

on hath stood its Ground so well among the

ly, where Arbitrary Government prevails; and

ach admired in Spain, where Men are too proud

of their Faults, as well as too stubborn to amend

It was for some Place burthened with such In-

ns, tho' truly I know not where, that this Piece

own up, which was given me as a Curiosity, and

I as freely bestow upon my Readers. It is but

derable Proportion of Persons of Distinction of both Sexes, and of all Ages. A Drawing-Room, I confess, is my Delight; but this does not hinder my going into graver Places: I have not seldom a great Sway at Church, and now and then have Business at an Election. I accommodate my Humours to my Disciples, and tho' I shew myself with Life and Spirit at *Vaux Hall* in an Evening, perhaps the *Hall* at *Westminster* engaged my Morning.

'Another grand Mistake you make about me, and it is this. — You imagine that all my Pupils are ridiculous and hateful. Wild and groundless Error! but for me many People never would be beloved. I cannot, indeed, boast much of bestowing Virtues; yet this I can safely say, that thro' me many People wear them, who otherwise would care alike for Reality and Appearance; and by this means Men grow Popular who have no Merit to recommend them. The Sense of this heightens their Affectation, and as young Scholars double their Diligence when cry'd up, so these Creatures are wondrous proud of that Applause which is only due to me.

'A certain Pupil of mine, whom in the Course of many Years Appearance the World never took to have a Spark of Worth or Spirit in him, is now become the *Atlas* of a considerable Sphere, and you can't imagine how gracefully he supports it. I first egg'd him to believe he might be one thing, and having success, which is ten times better than Merit, I persuaded him that with his Office he acquired Abilities. Convinced of this, he assumed the Important Look, the Magisterial Brow, and Tone of Dignity; this answer'd his Purpose, and merely by having Wit enough to conceal his Weakness, and Prudence enough to make a Shew of good Qualities, he quickly grew more considerable than ever himself expected. But by topping on his Dependants a natural Obstinacy for Firmness and steady Courage, he completed the Scene, and carried his last Point not only without Virtue, but by his Vices. Astonishing! yet true; and nothing save my Curtain Lectures could have render'd him this Service; as for Books, he hates them; as for Men, he can't read them, nay, can scarce converse with them; and yet, by my Assistance, he shall advise, nay govern them. Say not then that VANITY attends on Fops only, since when I will I make even grave Dons Fortunes.

'By my Directions another, who shall be nameless, is at this Hour more admired for his bad, than he ever was for good Qualities. I taught him to gain popular Favour, as Men do Prudes by seeming to neglect them; and tho' in doing this he somewhat over-acted his Part, yet he was successful! wonderfully successful. He made Men believe that Peevishness was a strong Proof of Probity, and that being wonderfully haughty was a new fashion'd Humility. He was remarkably active that he might be thought infirm, and haunted a Place continually that it might be believed he had no Will to be there; an odd Way of acting you'll say, but as I put him upon't, so I brought him thro' it. He had to do with Folks who doted on Paradoxes, and never doubted any thing unless it was exceeding plain. His Humour suiting theirs, all went admirably well; he was held wife and witty, able and eloquent, and withal stout, prodigiously stout; but all this is thro' my Help. Were I to withdraw my Support, his amiable Qualities would all take flight, and his Courtiers with them.

'Hard-by I pick'd up another odd Fish. He was fierce and boisterous, and yet, when in his milder Moods, he would talk sometimes of Poetry. This Man I undertook to manage, and manage him I did to some Purpose. I engaged him so to regulate his Airs of Pride, as that they should be mistaken for so many Marks of Publick Spirit; when I had done this, I so order'd all his Motions as that they should be well understood by the World, tho' bad enough in themselves. By thus adjusting his Foibles to those of the People he had to deal with, I made his Vices as serviceable as if they had been Virtues, and infused such Notions into their Heads as made them mistake alike in computing his good Qualities and their own, finding whole Lines of Figures where better Eyes would have seen only Cyphers. This I must confess was a very hard Task, and therefore some Honour I deserve for performing it, the rather because he was very little below'd as well as slenderly qualified to gain Love. I brought him thro' however, to the Amazement of all Men.

'My last Operation was on an enthusiastic Politician full of *Forty one Schemes*, and ready to rear up again those Idols which in the Space of near one hundred Years had been buried under ground and forgot. By my Insinuations I engaged him to differ with his old Friends, assuring him this was the best Way to get new ones. I drove him upon haranguing without Eloquence, and on wearing a Cloak of Zeal tho' his Religion had long been threadbare. His Humours in other Respects I quite subdued, and made him so absolutely mine, that to oblige me he condescended to many things not only disagreeable to his Temper but repugnant to his Nature. Custom however render'd him a quick Scholar, and by degrees he play'd his Part so well, that he thought himself to be in earnest the Person he appear'd. The Shouts of his Admirers turn'd him giddy, and as he was naturally vprish I was forced to round him in the Ear, "Have a little Caution, you play well, but still 'tis no more than one Part."

The Narration breaks off here at once, and with this Soliloquy of VANITY I conclude at present.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Madrid, May 1.

IN a Council held last Week upon the State of the King's Maritime Forces in America, Don Compillo took notice, that according to Advices it did not appear that the united Squadrons under Admiral Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle consisted of above 60 Men of War; that his Catholick Majesty's four Squadrons in America made up exactly the same Number of Men of War, besides above 20 Frigates and lesser Ships, and that therefore tho' the French Squadrons were return'd to Europe, it could not hinder them from being in a Condition to act defensively against the English, since his Majesty had no other View in the present War than to repel the unjust Pretences that gave Occasion to it, and that he did not propose to make Conquests.

Petersbourg, May 2. General Romanzoff our Ambassador at the Porte says they are extremely embarrass'd on account of the Affairs of Persia, and that the new Ambassador from Kouli Kan behaves with great Arrogance, and has a Commission to make extraordinary Demands of the Grand Signior. Mr. Finch the British Minister here judging that some fresh Attempts to find out a Passage to the East Indies by the North may be more successful now than heretofore, has been assur'd by the Ministers of this Court, that if that of Great Britain is inclin'd to employ Persons capable to put the Enterprize in Execution, they shall have all the Assistance from hence that is necessary. The Memoirs of Capt. Spangberg, and other Persons whom the Court sent to Casmatzka to make the same Discoveries there, have accordingly been imparted to Mr. Finch, who has taken a Copy thereof to be transmitted to London.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenour, May 16. N. S. 'No English Ship hath arriv'd since my last. The Outward-bound are sail'd with the Wind at S. W. which continues with final Gales.'

HOME PORTS.

Penzance, May 11. Yesterday arriv'd the Barbados Packet, Deacon, from Oporto; who on the 4th instant, about 40 Leagues to the S. W. of Scilly, was on board the Rupert Man of War, Capt. Ambrose, who had taken and then had in Custody a Spanish Privateer of 28 Guns, and 150 Men. The Privateer is a new Vessel, and had been but 7 Days out of Port. The said Master of the Barbados Packet brought Letters from the Captain of the Rupert, to send per the Post from the first Port. The Captain says there was another Privateer of 36 Guns, and 240 Men, gone to cruise off of the Orkneys. And this Day arriv'd the Happy Return, Jenkins, from Bristol for Plymouth's the Four Friends, Copydock, from Lymington for Bristol; and the Ann and Rebecca, Goodfaith, from Dumfries for Dieppe.

Falmouth, May 11. 'A Spanish Privateer of 150 tons, 150 Men, 14 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, taken by the Rupert Man of War, Capt. Ambrose, of 60 Guns, the 4th inst. in Lat. 48° 30'. She is called the San Antonio, left St. Sebastian's but 7 Days before, and is a new Ship never at Sea till then.

Tue

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